

HUTCHISON] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] were added as cosponsors of S. 447, a bill to provide tax incentives to encourage production of oil and gas within the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 508

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SHELBY] were added as cosponsors of S. 508, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify certain provisions relating to the treatment of forestry activities.

## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 19

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 19, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to limiting congressional terms.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 79

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the names of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. GLENN], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 79, a resolution designating March 25, 1995, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy."

## SENATE RESOLUTION 88—HONORING THE 92D BIRTHDAY OF MIKE MANSFIELD

Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. BURNS, Mr. DOLE, and DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 88

Whereas Mike Mansfield brought honor to the State of Montana as a professor, Congressman, and Senator during a period that spanned more than 40 years;

Whereas Mike Mansfield claims the distinction of being the youngest World War I veteran in the United States, and of having served as an enlisted man in the Navy, Army, and Marines, all before the age of 20;

Whereas Mike Mansfield served as Senate Majority Leader for a record 16 years;

Whereas Mike Mansfield was instrumental in passing the 26th Amendment to the Constitution, giving people age 18 to 20 the right to vote;

Whereas as a freshman Congressman, Mike Mansfield served as an East Asian adviser to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt during World War II, and later served as the United States Ambassador to Japan for over 11 years;

Whereas Mike Mansfield performed all of the above tasks to the highest possible standards, and is a shining example of integrity and public service to Montana and the United States; and

Whereas Mike Mansfield will celebrate his 92d birthday on Thursday, March 16, 1995: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate congratulates and sends the warmest birthday wishes to Mike Mansfield, a beloved former colleague of the United States Senate, on the grand oc-

casion of his 92d birthday on Thursday, March 16, 1995.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 89—RELATIVE TO BRIBERY

Mr. FEINGOLD submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 89

Whereas a stable and predictable international business environment is necessary to advance economic development worldwide;

Whereas corrupt practices such as bribery and illicit payments distort the international business environment and sabotage fairness and competitiveness in international export markets, particularly for small- and medium-sized businesses;

Whereas corrupt practices weaken foreign assistance programs and other transactions for the benefit of the general population by increasing the risk of the improper use of funds from such assistance and increasing the cost of providing such assistance;

Whereas bribery in international business, investment, and trade is ethically and politically unacceptable;

Whereas United States nationals and companies, and their foreign subsidiaries, are prohibited from bribing foreign officials under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-213);

Whereas United States trade competitors and nationals of other industrialized countries are not prohibited by law from utilizing bribes in retaining or obtaining foreign procurement contracts;

Whereas some countries permit a deduction for income tax purposes for bribes paid to secure foreign business;

Whereas ineffective enforcement or absence of anti-bribery laws in many countries serves to discriminate against United States nationals and businesses in competition for procurement contracts abroad since the payment of bribes by foreign companies is often the decisive factor in the award of such contracts;

Whereas nations that engage in international trade have the responsibility of combating bribery and corruption, even if their own citizens may be subject to penalties therefor;

Whereas the failure of any nation to punish bribery undermines efforts in the international market to combat corrupt practices;

Whereas effective anticorruption statutes include criminal, commercial, civil, and administrative laws prohibiting bribery of foreign public officials, tax laws which make bribery unprofitable, transparent business accounting requirements that ensure proper recording of relevant payments and appropriate inspection of such records, prohibitions on licenses, government procurement contracts, and public subsidies, and substantial monetary fines for bribery;

Whereas an improvement in international activities to combat bribery would result from cooperation between countries in investigations into bribery, including the sharing of information, the expediting of requests for extradition, and the entry into mutual agreements and arrangements to combat bribery;

Whereas the implementation of regulations to combat bribery and corruption by international organizations and international financial institutions would enhance efforts to combat bribery;

Whereas the United Nations Commission of Transnational Corporations concluded in

1991 that international action is needed to combat the problem of bribes and other illicit payments in international business transactions;

Whereas the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development passed a resolution on May 27, 1994, recommending that OECD Member states "deter, prevent, and combat the bribery of foreign public officials in connection with international business transactions";

Whereas the Clinton administration has actively pursued antibribery initiatives in the interest of free and fair international trade; and

Whereas these initiatives will help strengthen vibrant international trade and export markets and ensure fair competitive conditions for United States exporters: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the Clinton administration is commended for its efforts in encouraging integrity in international business transactions among our trading partners and competitors, and the United States Trade Representative, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of State should continue to raise the need for such integrity with other industrialized nations at every possible venue;

(2) the United States should strongly urge universal adoption of the principles set forth in the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-213) in order that adopting countries implement effective means, in accordance with the legal and jurisdictional principles of such countries, of combating bribery of foreign public officials, including the imposition administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions for such bribery; and

(3) the United States Government should enter into negotiations in order to establish regulations for international financial institutions and international organizations that prohibit bribery of foreign public officials and impose sanctions for such bribery.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 90—AUTHORIZING THE TESTIMONY OF A SENATE EMPLOYEE

Mr. DOLE (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 90

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Francisco M. Duran*, Cr. No. 94-447, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, a subpoena for testimony has been issued to Laura DiBiase, an employee of the Senate on the Staff of Senator Campbell;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved* That Laura DiBiase is authorized to produce records and to testify in the case of *United States v. Francisco M. Duran*, Cr. No. 94-447 (D.D.C.), except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.